WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, June 11, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L8	L1 and l3	18	L8
L7	L6 and L1	6	L7
L6	female same phenotyp$6 same male same phenoty$6	394	L6
L5	female same phenotyp$6	683	L5
L4	neomale	0	L4
L3	androgen or androgenic	4582	L3
L2	l1 and phenotypic same conversion	0	L2
L1	shrimp or prawn	2590	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L3 ANSWER 28 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:215147 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA66:27644
TITLE: SEX RATIO ADAPTIVE RESPONSE TO POPULATION FLUCTUATIONS IN PANDALID **SHRIMP**.
AUTHOR(S): CHARNOV E L; GOTSHALL D W; ROBINSON J G
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. BIOL., UNIV. UTAH, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84112, USA.
SOURCE: SCIENCE (WASH D C), (1978) 200 (4338), 204-206.
CODEN: SCIEAS. ISSN: 0036-8075.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Pandalus jordani is a protandrous (sequential) **hermaphrodite**. Populations show large year-to-year variation in age composition. In response to this variation, individuals alter the age at which they change sex. This response is predicted by a genetic model that assumes that an individual **shrimp** maximizes its genetic contribution to the next generation.

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:152919 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA81:63335
TITLE: LIFE HISTORY CHARACTERISTICS OF PANDALUS-MONTAGUI AND DICHELOPANDALUS-LEPTOCERUS IN PENOBSCOT BAY MAINE USA.
AUTHOR(S): STEVENSON D K; PIERCE F
CORPORATE SOURCE: ZOOL. DEP., UNIV. OF MAINE, ORONO, MAINE 04469.
SOURCE: U S NATL MAR FISH SERV FISH BULL, (1985) 83 (3), 219-234.
CODEN: FSYBAY. ISSN: 0090-0656.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB A number of life history characteristics of two species of pandalid **shrimp** from Penobscot Bay, ME, were inferred from length-frequency and relative abundance data collected on five occasions during a bottom trawl survey in 1980-81. Pandalus montagui is a sequential **hermaphrodite**. Sex transition occurs throughout the year, but most transitional individuals were observed in late March. Most individuals change sex shortly before or after reaching age 2, but some do so either a year earlier or a year later. Ovigerous females were observed from late November through January; eggs are apparently produced during the second, third, and fourth years. Fifteen percent of the 0 age-group caught in the fall of 1980 were females which may never have functioned as males. Growth was rapid in the spring and summer and negligible in the late fall and winter. Females which changed sex at age 1 were larger than females which changed sex a year later. Dichelopandalus leptocerus is not hermaphroditic. Ovigerous females were collected primarily in late November and early December. Some females produce eggs during their first and second years, but most do so only during their second year. None of the females caught during this study appeared to be older than age 2; a few large males remained in the population during their third year of life. Females of both species were larger than males of the same age-group, a distinction which was attributed to differences in growth rate and, for P. montagui, was associated with earlier sex transition. Larger **shrimp** of both species migrated down the Bay into deeper water as the winter pr

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:153655 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA85:77308
TITLE: REPRODUCTIVE STRATEGIES IN A PARTIALLY PROTANDROUS **SHRIMP** ATHANAS-KOMINATOENSIS DECAPODA ALPHEIDAE SEX CHANGE AS THE BEST OF A BAD SITUATION FOR SUBORDINATES.
AUTHOR(S): NAKASHIMA Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. ZOOL., FAC. SCI., KYOTO UNIV., SAKYO, KYOTO, 606 JPN.
SOURCE: J ETHOL, (1987) 5 (2), 145-160.
CODEN: JOETE8.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB An alpheid **shrimp**, Athanas kominatoensis, inhabiting a Japanese purple sea urchin was shown to be a partially protandrous **hermaphrodite**. They settled mainly in summer and spent the first reproductive season as males. Smaller males changed into females the following spring, but larger ones remained males throughout their lives. Sex change was socially controlled, as has been known in some fishes. In contrast to the fishes, however, subordinates changed their sex as the best of a bad situation in this **shrimp**. Most larger individuals lived singly or in sexual pairs, not tolerating others of the same sex on a host. The larger a male was, the more likely he was to be found with a female. On the contrary, males smaller than 3 mm were tolerated by larger males to some extent and had chances to cohabit and copulate with larger females. This made it advantageous to be functional as a male at first. Though the secondary sex change from female to male is theoretically expected, it is hardly realized because of the short life span. Hermaphroditism in this **shrimp** can be explained by the size-advantage model a